



Class LD323
Book M42A4

Author _____

Title _____

Imprint _____

Scup

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

Marietta College.

Ohio



HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

MARIETTA COLLEGE,

" *Marietta, Ohio*

Founded at Marietta, Ohio, 1835.



CINCINNATI:

ELM STREET PRINTING COMPANY, 176 & 178 ELM STREET.

1876.

LD 3231
M42 A4

THIS sketch was prepared at the request of the Bureau of Education for the International Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The topics and the arrangement are in accordance with the recommendation of the Bureau, to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of examination and comparison. The sketch, first printed in April for the Ohio Centennial Volume, has now been extended so as to include the college year 1875-76.

I. W. A.

August, 1876.



1514E12

26 Apr 46

10/25/15 80.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

MARIETTA COLLEGE.

The historian of one of the most prominent of our state universities, after describing the stormy times through which the institution had passed, says: "But the best thing which can be said of the Law school is, that it has no history. No differences of opinion as to its management have ever been brought before the public; its classes have matriculated and graduated in succession, and nothing has arisen to furnish matter of discussion."*

What is here said of that Law school may be said of Marietta College. From its establishment to the present day it has been singularly free from excitements and troubles, and it has pursued the even tenor of its way, aiming to give the best possible training to the young men who have sought its privileges. The trustees have never been divided into parties, and its faculty has ever been harmonious. In the sense in which the word "history" is used in the paragraph quoted above, the college furnishes little material for an historical sketch, and perhaps this is the best thing which can be said of an institution of learning.

The college at Marietta has always been closely identified with the place where it is located, and its name is much more than a mere designation. The beautiful town at the mouth of the Muskingum

* Ten Brook's American State Universities and the University of Michigan, p. 227.

was settled April 7, 1788, by the Ohio Company of Associates, an association composed for the most part of the officers of the Revolution. Of this company General Washington wrote:

"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced on the banks of the Muskingum. Information, property, and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

The relation of General Rufus Putnam to the Ohio Company is a matter of history. He and General Benjamin Tupper issued the call for the meeting at Boston, March 1, 1786, which formed the association. He presided at that meeting, was chairman of the committee appointed to draw up the articles of agreement, and was appointed superintendent of the colony. The agent of the company to purchase land from Congress was Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler.* To his suggestions were probably due some of the best features of the celebrated ordinance of July 13, 1787, for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, which was adopted by the Continental Congress while Dr. Cutler was negotiating the purchase. "This ordinance," says Judge Story, "is equally remarkable for the brevity and exactness of its text, and for its masterly display of the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty."

Among the members of this colony were Colonel Israel Putnam (son of General Israel), with his sons, Dudley Woodbridge, Paul Fearing, Joshua Gilman, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Colonel R. J. Meigs, with his son, R. J. Meigs, Jr., afterwards Governor of Ohio, and many others who were prominent men in the early history of the North-west. Not a few of these were men of liberal education, graduates of Harvard, Yale, Brown and Dartmouth.

The college at Marietta was the natural outgrowth of this settlement by the Ohio Company. The descendants of the men of the Revolution and their associates in the Ohio Company, whose ideas of civil society were embodied in the immortal ordinance of 1787, were the founders of Marietta College, and they have been its warm-

* The original contract (on parchment) for the land, made with Congress by Dr. C., and the deed (signed by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson) conveying 913,883 acres to Rufus Putnam and others in trust for the Ohio Company, have been deposited in the library of Marietta College by the Hon. William Rufus Putnam, grandson of General Rufus, and a trustee of the college.

est and most steadfast friends and its most generous benefactors. To speak of no others, the families of the two Putnams—General Israel and General Rufus—of Dr. Manasseh Cutler and General Benjamin Tupper, have furnished eight trustees of the college, six of whom still hold to it this relation.

NAME AND CHARTER.

The charter of Marietta College bears date February 14, 1835. The institution had, however, been in operation a short time under another name. An act of incorporation had been obtained December 17, 1832, for "The Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary." This charter gave no power to confer degrees, and contained a section authorizing any future legislature to amend or repeal it. A new charter was obtained two years later, free from the repealing clause, and giving the power to confer degrees.

The same gentlemen were named as incorporators in both charters, viz: Luther G. Bingham, John Cotton, Caleb Emerson, John Mills, John Crawford, Arius Nye, Douglas Putnam, Jonas Moore, and Anselm T. Nye, though two of them, Messrs. Arius Nye and John Crawford, retired from the Board about the time the college charter was obtained.

These gentlemen, and their successors, were "constituted a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges incident to a corporation, to be known and distinguished by the name and style of 'The Trustees of Marietta College.'"

There is no restriction or requirement as to residence, religious belief, or any other qualification. The state has no management or control of the institution, and no state official is a trustee *ex-officio*. It is not under the direction of any religious denomination, nor has any ecclesiastical body the power to appoint or nominate trustees. It was intended to be an institution where sound learning should be cultivated under the best religious influences; a Christian college, controlled by a board of trustees, with power to fill all vacancies in their body.

The act of incorporation provides for the establishment "in the County of Washington" of an institution, etc. It was intended to be at Marietta, the capital of the county, the place where the settlement was commenced April 7, 1788. The idea of offering the location to be determined by competitive bids was never entertained.

There were no reservations as to free scholarships, and no requirements as to instruction in particular studies. The charter provides for the establishment of an institution "for the education of youth in the various branches of useful knowledge "

The corporation were empowered to confer on those whom they might deem worthy "such honors and degrees as are usually conferred in similar institutions."

MODIFICATIONS OF THE CHARTER.

The charter to "Marietta College" of February 14, 1835, has been modified but once. This amendment, made December 21, 1844, authorized the board of trustees to increase the number of members at their discretion, provided it should not consist of more than twenty-five. It also authorized the board to prescribe by by-law in what manner a quorum for the transaction of business should be constituted.

The full number of members has never been reached; the present number of elected members—the president of the college is a member *ex-officio*, and has been annually elected to the presidency of the board of trustees—is twenty-one. A quorum consists of seven.

SITE.

Marietta is situated at the mouth of the Muskingum river, one of the largest northern tributaries of the Ohio. It is the capital of Washington County, which was the first organized in the North-west Territory. Marietta is nearly due south from Cleveland, and a few miles north of east from Cincinnati. It has steamboat communication with all places on the Ohio, and with those on the Muskingum as far as Zanesville. The Marietta & Cincinnati, and the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railways, with their connections, furnish direct railway communication with all parts of the state.

GROUNDS AND PREMISES.

The town of Marietta is laid out in blocks, 810 feet long by 370 wide. The college buildings occupy one of these blocks, which, situated in a quiet part of the town, and yet near the post-office and business portions, is perhaps the most eligible site for the purpose which the town affords. The president's house is on an adjoining block, on a lot 120 feet by 225.

OTHER LANDS.

Donations in land have occasionally been made to the college, and some parcels are now held in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. Such property has been disposed of as soon as fair prices could be obtained. For the most part, donations in land have proved profitable to the institution.

BUILDINGS.

The educational work of the college proper was carried on, till 1850, in a single building of very moderate dimensions. It is 75 feet by 40, four stories high, with a basement and an attic. The basement has long since ceased to be used for recitation rooms, as originally designed. The building is now used for students' rooms, except the Latin recitation room and the Reading room. It was erected in 1832.

The second building is 75 feet by 53, three stories high, with a tower. It was erected in 1850, according to the plans and under the supervision of Hon. R. E. Harte, of Marietta. On the first floor are the President's lecture room, the Mathematical room, the Chemical lecture room, and a working room for the Chemical department. About half of the second story is occupied as a room for the college cabinet and apparatus. There are also the Greek room, the Rhetorical room, and the "Hildreth Cabinet." In this last are deposited the specimens in Natural History and Geology presented to the college by the late S. P. Hildreth, LL. D. The two literary societies occupy the third floor.

This building, whose corner-stone was laid in 1845, with an address by Hon. Lewis Cass, who was a citizen of Marietta in his early manhood, was erected through the liberality of the people of Marietta. The room containing the cabinet and apparatus is named "Slocomb Hall," from William Slocomb, Esq., one of the principal donors.

The third building of the group was finished in 1870, and was erected by the alumni and other students of the college. Its cost, including the fitting up of the two rooms for the libraries of the two literary societies, was about \$25,000. It is two stories high, and 75 by 50 feet on the ground. The lower story, which is 16½ feet high, is divided by a wide hall into two equal parts, one of which, intended for an Alumni Hall, is at present used as a Chapel. The other half furnishes two fine rooms for the society libraries.

The whole of the second story, which is 20 feet high, is devoted

to the college library. The room is surrounded with a gallery, and has 25 alcoves, each lighted with its own window.

On another part of the grounds is a building used for the preparatory department exclusively, thus keeping this department entirely distinct from the college. This building is of wood, while the others are of brick. The three forming the college group are on an elevated portion of the grounds, with a beautiful slope in front.

It will be seen that the outlay for buildings has been very moderate. The trustees have acted on the principle that the real efficiency of an institution of learning is in men, with books and apparatus to work with, rather than in buildings. Accommodation of this kind has been provided when the necessity became urgent, but there has been no ambition to erect fine edifices.

ORIGIN AND CHANGES.

It has already been stated that Marietta College owes its existence and its success to the character of the men who began, at this point, the settlement of the North-west. There was a deep conviction on the part of many of the most intelligent men in South-eastern Ohio that a literary institution of high order was essential to the educational and religious interests of a large region, of which Marietta was the center. This conviction was confirmed by the opinions of men of high standing, both West and East.

The enterprise was undertaken by men who understood that a long and arduous work was before them. They knew that an institution conducted with reference to genuine and thorough culture, with no resort to superficial methods or temporary expedients, must be of slow growth. They had but moderate means from which to draw, but their gifts were most generous. They gave, expecting to give again and again, as they have done. They believed that such an institution as they proposed to establish was indispensable, and their faith in its success was strong from the beginning.

Of the seven trustees who continued to act under the charter of 1835, one left the board in 1845, on his removal to the East, three have deceased, and three are still connected with the college.

Rev. Luther G. Bingham, a native of Cornwall, Vermont, and graduate of Middlebury College, was pastor of the Congregational Church at Marietta, though a member of the Presbytery of Athens, when the college was founded. In connection with Mr. Mansfield French, he had established a high school at Marietta, and the build-

ing they had erected became the property of the college. Mr. Bingham left Marietta for Cincinnati in 1838, and a few years later removed to Brooklyn, New York. He was very active in the early history of the college, and his connection with it as trustee continued till 1845.

Hon. John Cotton, M. D., a lineal descendant of the distinguished clergyman of that name, who came to Boston in 1633, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, September 9, 1792, and was graduated at Harvard in 1810. He established himself as a physician at Marietta, and remained here till his death, April 2, 1847. Dr. Cotton filled many positions of usefulness, and was a most valuable member of the board of trustees. He was elected president of the board at its organization in December, 1832, and continued president till 1838.

Caleb Emerson, Esq., was born at Ashley, Massachusetts, August 21, 1779, and came to Ohio in 1808. He was a lawyer by profession, and a man of philosophic mind, enriched by very wide reading. He married a daughter of Captain William Dana, one of the pioneers, whose descendants are numerous and of the highest respectability. Mr. Emerson was a trustee till his death, March 14, 1853.

Jonas Moore, M. D., another of the founders of the college, was also a native of Massachusetts, born March 9, 1781. His early manhood was spent at the South, but for many years he was a citizen of Marietta. He was a warm friend of the college, and gave generously to its funds. Dr. Moore died March 24, 1856.

The three surviving founders, John Mills, Douglas Putnam and Anselm T. Nye, are all natives of Marietta. They have all been prominent business men, and identified with the most important enterprises of the place. Colonel Mills was treasurer of the college from its founding till 1850, rendering this service gratuitously, the treasury being also almost always overdrawn, sometimes to the amount of several thousand dollars. Mr. Putnam has been the secretary of the board from the beginning. Both have been members of the executive committee from the first, and they are the two largest donors. Colonel Mills gave \$1,000 when the college was founded; his last gift was \$10,000. The sum of his donations is nearly \$22,000. Mr. Putnam's first gift was \$200, and his last \$25,000; the whole amounting to about \$47,000. He now proposes to give \$50,000 more, provided a certain additional amount shall be secured.

Between 1835 and 1845, when the amendment in the charter

authorized an increase of members, there was but one addition to the board—Rev. Addison Kingsbury, D. D., of Zanesville, who was elected in 1838, and who is still a member. Of those elected in 1845 and subsequently, the following gentlemen remained members till their decease: Henry Starr, Esq., 1845–51; Rev. Charles M Putnam, 1845–70; William Slocomb, Esq., 1847–73; Noah L. Wilson, Esq., 1849–67; Rev. Thomas Wickes, D. D., 1849–70. A number have resigned, in consequence of change of residence, viz: Rev. Jacob Little, D. D., 1845–70; Rev. E. Buckingham, D. D., 1845–61 (subsequently a trustee of Western Reserve College); Rev. Alexander Duncan, 1845–60; Rev. H. L. Hitchcock, D. D., 1846–55 (then elected President of Western Reserve College); Rev. Franklin S. Howe, 1847–54; Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., 1854–59 (when he became President of Hamilton College); Henry B. Carrington LL D., 1855–66.

The whole number of elected trustees has been forty-two—sixteen clergymen and twenty six laymen. Six are alumni of the college, viz: Rev. George M. Maxwell, D. D., of the class of 1842; William Sturges, Esq., 1845; William H. Blymyer, Esq., 1852; Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, 1854; * Col. Douglas Putnam, Jr., 1859; and Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, 1860.

The "Collegiate Institute" went into operation in the autumn of 1833. Mr. Henry Smith, who was at the head of a high school in Marietta when the first charter was obtained, was elected Professor of Latin and Greek in the winter of 1832–33. In May, 1833, Mr. Milo P. Jewett was made Professor in the Teachers' Department, and in August Mr. D. Howe Allen was chosen Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. Samuel Maxwell, Principal of the Preparatory department. A Freshman class was formed that fall, but becoming reduced in numbers, its members fell back into the next class, which was graduated in 1838.

The relations of these gentlemen to the institution remained unchanged under the charter of 1835, Professor Jewett having been transferred in the summer of 1834 to the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory. In the spring of 1835, Rev. Joel H. Linsley, of Boston, was elected president. Thus, when the Collegiate Institute became "Marietta College," the faculty consisted of five members, a President,

* As these sketches are prepared for the Centennial Exposition, the writer takes pleasure in noting that the Director-General of the Exposition is both an alumnus and a trustee of this college.

who was also Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, a Professor of Languages, a Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, a Professor of Mathematics, and a Principal of the Preparatory Department.

President Linsley remained at the head of the institution till 1846, when he accepted the pastorate of a church in Greenwich, Connecticut. He devoted himself to the duties of his office with the utmost zeal and fidelity, rendering fruitful service both as an instructor and in the general work of administration. All who knew him will recognize the truthfulness of the words penned by his successor concerning him:

"To the deep-toned piety and spiritual fidelity of Dr. Linsley, the institution is largely indebted for the internal religious influence which prevailed, and the frequent and powerful revivals of religion which blessed it during the period of his presidency; and to his earnest conviction of the importance of the institution to the cause of Christ, and his stirring appeals from the pulpit, is to be ascribed much of the public confidence which it has secured, and the favor which it has met with from the friends of Christian education, both East and West."*

President Linsley was succeeded in the presidency by Professor Henry Smith, who had been Professor of Languages from the founding of the college. The institution was fortunate in all the members of its first faculty. Four of them came directly from the Theological Seminary at Andover, and their subsequent success attests the good judgment of the trustees in their appointment. Dr. Smith remained in the college longer than any of his associates, and his department of instruction furnished the opportunity to leave a decided impress upon the institution in its forming period. While those associated with him in laying the foundations of the college were men of fine ability and high attainments, some of them eminently so, it is not doing them injustice to say that the college is more indebted to him than to any other of its instructors for shaping its character, and making it a place of genuine and thorough culture. Few men have combined in a higher degree than Dr.

* Dr. Linsley was born at Cornwall, Vermont, July 16, 1790; was graduated at Middlebury College, 1811; was tutor from 1813 to 1815; practiced law at Middlebury 1816-22; pastor of the South Congregational Church, Hartford, Connecticut, 1824-32; pastor of Park Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts, 1832-35; president of Marietta College, 1835-46; pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Greenwich till his death, March 22, 1868. He received the degree of D. D. from Middlebury in 1837, and was a trustee of Yale College from 1855 till his death.

Smith broad and exact scholarship, ability in instruction, and eminence in the pulpit. He resigned the presidency in the winter of 1854-5, and accepted an invitation to the chair of Sacred Rhetoric in Lane Seminary, with which institution he has been connected up to the present time, with the exception of a few years at Buffalo, New York, as pastor of the North Presbyterian Church.*

Professor Jewett, (a graduate of Dartmouth in 1828,) left the college in 1838. For many years he was at the head of a female seminary in Alabama, and then removed to Poughkeepsie, New York. It was during his residence there that Mr. Matthew Vassar decided to appropriate a portion of his property to the founding of a college for young ladies; and it was, doubtless, owing in part at least, to the influence of Professor Jewett, that this munificent gift, originally intended for another purpose, took an educational direction. He was appointed the first president of Vassar College, and visited Europe to examine institutions with reference to methods of instruction and courses of study. He is now living in Wisconsin. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Professor Jewett in 1861, by the University of Rochester, New York.

Professor D. Howe Allen (Dartmouth, 1829) was transferred from the chair of Mathematics to that of Rhetoric and Oratory, at his own request, in 1838, on the resignation of Professor Jewett. His fitness for successful work as an instructor, and his personal influence over young men, were remarkable, and his loss was seriously felt when he accepted an invitation to Lane Seminary in the early autumn of 1840. As Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, and afterward of Theology, he was eminently successful. Professor Allen was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, July 8, 1808. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Marietta College in 1848. His connection with Lane Seminary remained till his death, though for some years he was laid aside from active duty. He died November 9, 1870.

Professor Samuel Maxwell (Amherst, 1829) was connected with the institution for more than twenty years, for the greater part of the time being in charge of the Academy or Preparatory department. He was a man of great personal excellence, and was most conscientious in the discharge of his duties. In 1855 he relinquished that

*President Smith was graduated at Middlebury College in 1827, and was tutor there from 1828 to 1830. He received the honorary degree of D. D. at Middlebury, in 1847, and that of LL. D. at Marietta in 1874.

work, and established a boarding school for lads. He was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, March 9, 1804, and died at Marietta, January 24, 1867.

Of the original faculty of five,* two only are now living—Doctors Henry Smith and Milo P. Jewett. The following gentlemen have been professors for various periods, but are not now in active duty: Professor John Kendrick, a graduate of Dartmouth, 1826, and valedictorian of the class to which Chief Justice Chase belonged, succeeded Professor Allen in the chair of Rhetoric, etc., in 1840, having for some years previously been a member of the faculty of Kenyon College. He was transferred to the department of Ancient Languages when Dr. Smith became president in 1846. In 1866 the department was divided, Dr. Kendrick retaining the Greek. He resigned in 1873, having been in active service in the college for thirty-three years. Since that time he has been Professor Emeritus.†

Professor Hiram Bingham, a graduate of Middlebury, 1839, occupied the chair of Geology and Chemistry from 1846 to 1849, since which time he has been in the work of the ministry in Northern Ohio.

Professor Ebenezer B. Andrews, an alumnus of the college, of the class of 1842, was elected to the department of Geology, etc., in 1851. With the exception of two years in the army as Colonel of the 36th O. V. I., he continued to discharge the duties of this professorship till 1870, when he resigned to enter the service of the State in the Geological Survey.‡

Professor Addison Ballard (Williams College, 1842) was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy from 1855 to 1857, having previously held the chair of Rhetoric at Williams College. He is now Professor at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.§

Dr. Ballard was succeeded by Professor Evan W. Evans (Yale, 1851), who occupied the Mathematical chair till 1865. On the organization of Cornell University he was elected Professor of Higher Mathematics in that institution. He died in 1874.

In 1860 Mr. Edward P. Walker (Marietta, 1856) was appointed

*It is worthy of note that three of these five were the valedictorians of their respective classes in college.

†Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1870.

‡The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by his *Alma Mater* in 1870.

§He received the degree of D. D. from Williams in 1867.

Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature. He had been tutor from 1856 to 1857. The hopes cherished by his friends and associates, that a long career of usefulness was before him, were cut off by his death, December 27, 1861.

After the resignation of Dr. E. B. Andrews, in 1870, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. William B. Graves (Amherst, 1862). Professor Graves had charge of the Chemical and Geological department till 1874, when he accepted an appointment in the Agricultural College at Amherst, Massachusetts.

The gentlemen named above are all, besides the present faculty, who have held permanent professorships in the college, though a number have been acting professors for short periods, or have been lecturers. George O. Hildreth, M. D., lectured on Chemistry and Mineralogy from 1840 to 1843. Timothy S. Pinneo, M. D., was acting professor of Mathematics in 1843-4. Professor Alonzo Gray gave instruction in 1844-5, and Professor W. W. Mather in the same department in 1845-6. Professor George R. Rosseter had charge of the Mathematical department in 1850-1, and Professor William Porter, now of Beloit College, gave instruction in the Classical department from 1850 to 1852. Charles H. Raymond, M. D., lectured on Chemistry in 1850-1, and Rev. Charles S. LeDuc gave instruction in Mathematics in 1852-3. Professor Erastus Adkins, formerly of Shurtleff College, gave instruction in Greek from 1857 to 1859, and in Greek and Rhetoric from 1864 to 1866. Professor John N. Lyle, now of Westminster College, Missouri, had charge of the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy from 1866 to 1868.

The present faculty numbers eight, including the principal of the academy and the tutor, four of them being graduates of the college.

President Israel W. Andrews (Williams College, 1837) was appointed tutor in the fall of 1838, and in April, 1839, was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Entering upon the duties of that department at the beginning of the next college year, he continued them till 1855, when he was called to the presidency.*

Professor George R. Rosseter (Marietta, 1843) was tutor from 1845 to 1847; acting Professor of Mathematics in 1850-1; principal of

*The degree of D. D. was given him by Williams College in 1856, and that of LL. D. by Iowa College in 1874.

the academy from 1864 to 1868, and then was elected to the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Professor John L. Mills (Yale, 1855) was tutor at Yale from 1858 to 1861, Professor of Mathematics, etc., here from 1865 to 1866, and was then transferred to the chair of Latin.

Professor David E. Beach (Marietta, 1859) was principal of the academy for two years, from 1859 to 1861, and in 1869 was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric.

Professor S. Stanhope Orris (College of New Jersey, 1862) was tutor at Princeton from 1865 to 1866, and was elected Professor of Greek in 1873, on the retirement of Dr. Kendrick.*

Professor Thomas D. Biscoe, a graduate of Amherst in 1863, tutor there one year, and Walker Instructor in Mathematics from 1866 to 1869, was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Geology in 1874.

Mr. George R. Gear, an alumnus of the college in 1867, has been principal of the academy since 1871, and the present tutor is Mr. Charles K. Wells, of the class of 1874.

It has been stated above, that Professor Maxwell, the first principal of the academy, continued in charge of it till 1855. Since that time some graduate of the college has been principal, with the exception of two years, from 1862 to 1864, when it was under the care of Rev. Edward F. Fish, a graduate of Hamilton College.

Of the tutors, all have been alumni of the college except for the year 1838-9. The whole number of instructors—presidents, professors, principals of the academy and tutors—has been forty-four, of whom twenty-nine have been Marietta graduates. The institution has thus honored its own educational work by calling back its alumni, and committing to them the responsible work of instruction.

The experience of the college is decidedly favorable to the election of young men as professors. It has been seen that four of the five gentlemen composing the first faculty came directly from the Theological Seminary. Of the seventeen different professors, five only had been engaged in other professional work. These five had been pastors of churches, but, with one exception, that of President Linsley, their periods of clerical service had been short, ranging from two to six years. All but one entered upon their duties as professors at an early age. Eleven of the seventeen had been tutors,

*The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Professor Orris by the College of New Jersey in 1875.

here or elsewhere, before becoming professors. Two of the three presidents were elected from the corps of professors; in both cases men who had come here in early manhood. The aggregate time spent by these two in the work of instruction in the college has amounted to sixty years.

One feature of the college was modified after a few years' experience. When the institution was opened, provision was made for daily labor, agricultural and mechanical, and each student was required to work three hours a day in summer, and two in winter. As early as 1838 the shops were directed to be rented, and manual labor became optional. The last mention of it in the annual catalogue is found in that for 1842-3.

PLAN OF EDUCATION AND COURSE OF STUDY.

In founding the institution it was the purpose to establish a genuine college of the New England type. It has been seen that all the members of the original faculty had been educated in the Eastern colleges, and the same is true of those trustees who had received a liberal education. Of the seventeen who have held permanent chairs in the college, three were graduates of Middlebury College, three of Dartmouth, two of Amherst, two of Williams, two of Yale, one of Princeton, and four of Marietta. The institution was thus molded after the New England type, and its course of study and general plan continue to be substantially the same as in those colleges.

At first special arrangements were made for the instruction of teachers; but that department soon took the form of the scientific course, found in so many colleges, embracing all the branches pursued in the classical course except the Ancient Languages, with some additional work in Mathematics and its applications. But while this course, though inferior to the classical, was good in itself, as is shown in the case of the few students who completed it, the difficulty was that the students did not remain to finish it. Whatever may have been the cause, this was the fact. While the regular course was completed by sixty per cent. of those who entered it, this short course of three years was completed by only six per cent. It became evident that such a course was of no advantage to the college, and was a doubtful good in any educational sense; as in all probability many who studied awhile in the short course would have completed the longer one had there been no other. It was given up about twenty years since. There have been occasional students

who, while not candidates for a degree, have been permitted to recite in certain studies for which they were fitted. The experience of the college is decidedly adverse to any alternative courses of study which are not substantially equal in time and degree of culture to the full classical course.

With scarcely an exception, the professors have given no instruction in the Preparatory department, nor have their energies been exhausted in attempting to carry on a number of parallel courses of study. Their strength has been concentrated upon the proper undergraduate course, and they believe that the result has shown the wisdom of this policy. The requisites for admission have been gradually increased, and such changes have been made from time to time in the studies of the course as experience and the progress of the times have made desirable.

The optional system has not been regarded with favor. The first president, in his inaugural address, characterizes the theory "that each should follow his predilections, and pursue those studies only for which he has the most relish and the best capacity, as fallacious in theory and mischievous in practice." The same system was also discussed by the present president at his inauguration in 1855. He says: "This college has not wasted her energies, or jeopardized the interests of her young men by any rash experiments. She has pursued that course which the experience of the past and the wisdom of the most learned have pronounced to be the best adapted to secure the highest and the most symmetrical development of the human intellect." Whatever changes have taken place, the principles underlying and guiding have remained the same. Marietta has no hesitation in declaring a decided preference for the methods adopted at Yale and Williams over those at Charlottesville and Ithaca.

In matters of internal arrangement, each class has sixteen literary exercises a week, including the declamation on Wednesday afternoon, which all the students attend. These daily exercises are not consecutive, the first being at about half past seven o'clock, the second at eleven, and the third at half past three in winter, and half past four in summer. The class system has been carefully maintained in distinction from that which would allow a Freshman, or it may be a Preparatory student, to recite with the upper classes, perhaps with the Seniors. The custom, well-nigh universal forty years ago, of attending morning prayers and recitation before breakfast, and at a very early hour, was changed at Marietta in 1840.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

The founders of the college were religious men, and their purpose was to establish a Christian institution. The design and aim have been to furnish the best facilities for instruction in all the branches of a liberal, non-professional education, and at the same time to bring the students under religious influences. A leading object was the training of young men for the work of the gospel ministry. One of the first donations was the sum of \$5,000, given by Deacon Samuel Train, of Medford, Massachusetts, toward a fund for aiding the students who were preparing for this work.

But the institution is under no ecclesiastical control, and neither charter nor by-law imposes any restriction in the election of trustees or professors. The first board of trustees, nine in number, had in it members of five different denominations. And the fund spoken of above is used to aid young men of promise belonging to any evangelical denomination.

The chapel services, held every morning, and attendance upon which is obligatory, consist usually of reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer. Until 1868 there was a chapel service every evening also. There is no chaplain, and on the Sabbath students attend those churches in town which their parents prefer, there being no preaching service in the chapel. All the classes have a Biblical exercise on Monday morning.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the alumni have studied for the ministry. It may also be stated that seventy-six per cent. were professedly religious men at the time of their graduation, and that twenty-four per cent. were converted in college.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

From the first, a separate department has been in operation, with the object of preparing young men for college. Since 1840 it has been known as the Marietta Academy. It has a permanent principal, who receives the same salary as a professor in the college. The course of study occupies three years, and the school, in its plan and appointments, is specially designed for those seeking a liberal education, though others are received. Of those admitted to the Freshman class, about three-fourths on the average are prepared at this academy. The average annual attendance, as shown from all the catalogues, is 75; the average for the last ten years is 103.

LIBRARIES, CABINETS, ETC.

As early as December, 1834, Professor Henry Smith obtained leave of absence, with continuance of salary, to go to Europe for the purpose of study. His departure was delayed, however, till the summer of 1836, and meanwhile efforts were made to raise funds for the purchase of books and apparatus. Most opportunely, though quite unexpectedly, the sum was increased by the gift of \$1,000 from the estate of Samuel Stone, Townsend, Massachusetts. A like amount was given to each of several colleges, for the purchase of books. The portion coming to Marietta was expended for philological works. Dr. Smith says: "These books were carefully selected and purchased, for the most part, by a personal attendance upon the great auction sales of Leipsic and Halle. In this way the institution came into possession of one of the most valuable collections of classical works in the West, and for a sum probably less than one-third the price it would have cost in this country."

In 1850 a special effort was made by a few friends to increase the library. Mr. Douglas Putnam gave \$2,500, Mr. N. L. Wilson \$1,500, Mr. William Sturges \$1,250, Col. John Mills \$1,000, Mr. Winthrop B. Smith \$500, and others in smaller sums. President Smith expended most of this money abroad, thus increasing largely the number of works needed in the several departments of instruction. Subsequent purchases have been made from year to year, almost all with reference to the wants of the professors. The college library is thus largely professorial, the literary societies providing for the current literature.

In 1850 Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, an eminent naturalist of Marietta, gave to the college his cabinet of minerals, etc., together with some 500 volumes, chiefly scientific and historical. He continued to add to this collection till his death, in 1863, since which time his son, George O. Hildreth, M. D., has made numerous additions.

The college has also received many valuable works from Hon. William A. Whittlesey and Hon. William P. Cutler, both of Marietta. From various other sources the college has received books and pamphlets relating to this part of the West, and to the governmental history of the State and nation, making it unusually rich in works of this character.

The number of volumes in the college library, including the Hildreth collection, is over 15,000, and the whole number in the various libraries is about 27,000.

Besides the collections in the "Hildreth Cabinet," which are in a room by themselves, the college has a valuable collection of fossils, minerals, shells, etc. The whole have recently been arranged, and the number of specimens is over 30,000.

The apparatus, though not extensive, includes some valuable instruments. Among them are a Holtz machine, induction coil, electric lamp, absorption spectroscope, binocular microscope, an air-pump of great power, a fine Atwood's machine, a theodolite, sextant, etc. There is also a quadrant belonging to and long used by General Rufus Putnam, who held the office of Surveyor-General under President Washington. It was given to the college by his grandson, Hon. William Rufus Putnam.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

The two literary societies, the Alpha Kappa and the Psi Gamma, were formed in December, 1839. They took the place of the Phi Sigma, a society with two branches. They have large and handsome halls; the Alpha Kappa frescoed, the Psi Gamma stuccoed, with stained glass windows. The Alpha Kappa library has 5,130 volumes, the Psi Gamma 4,560. The initiation fee is \$5.00 in each; the annual dues \$5.25 in one, and \$4.50 in the other. The weekly meeting is on the forenoon of Saturday. New students are chosen by the societies alternately, keeping the number of members substantially equal.

The Society of Inquiry is a religious organization, formed June 5, 1833. It has a library of about 1,000 volumes, and a collection of curiosities illustrating heathen customs. The present number of members is 30.

There are two secret societies—the Alpha Di Gamma, formed in 1859, with 18 members at present, and a total of 148; and the Alpha Sigma Phi, formed in 1860, having 20 members, and a total of 150. There is a chapter of the Delta Upsilon, an anti-secret fraternity, formed in 1870, with 21 members, and a total of 66.

An Alumni Association was formed in 1841, and has been maintained with much interest.

In 1860, a chapter—the Gamma—of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was organized at Marietta, by Dr. John Kendrick (Dartmouth), Gen. T. C. H. Smith (Harvard), and Professor E. W. Evans (Yale).

A Boating Association has been in existence a few years. The Muskingum river, on which there is slack-water navigation, furnishes unsurpassed facilities. Number of members, 61.

GRADUATES.

The first class was graduated in 1838. From that time the series has been unbroken. The whole number of Bachelors of Arts is 421. Eleven have completed a shorter course, and are entered as Bachelors of Science on the triennial.

The class (regular) of 1838 numbered 4, that of 1875 numbered 22. No class has been larger than that of 1875, and none smaller than that of 1838.

It has been stated before that sixty per cent. of those entering the regular classes have completed the course. Taking all the catalogues published, extending from 1837-38 to 1875-76, the ratio of Seniors to Freshmen is as 67 to 100. The ratio between the whole number of graduates and the whole number of Freshmen is found to be the same—67 to 100.

The alumni have come from twenty-five States, from the District of Columbia, from Canada, and from England. Ohio has furnished 290, Virginia (including West Virginia) 19, New York 12, Indiana and Kentucky each 11, etc. Washington County, of which Marietta is the capital, has furnished 134, or thirty-two per cent. of the whole. And for the last few years the catalogues show an average of forty students from this county, being one for each one thousand of the population.

The graduates are distributed among the professions and occupations as follows: clergymen, 37 per cent.; business men, 25 per cent.; lawyers, 17 per cent.; physicians, 8 per cent.; teachers, 8 per cent.; all others, 5 per cent.

Seventy-one of the alumni are the sons of clergymen—seventeen per cent. In an unusually large number of cases the college has had different students from the same families. Among her alumni may be found one hundred and twenty in groups of two, three and four in a family. Three families have sent four sons each; eight have sent three each, and forty-two have sent two each. Ten have graduated whose fathers were students here before them. Thirty-six of the graduates came from other colleges to finish their course here, and thirty-two who have left Marietta have received degrees elsewhere. It is believed that no student has been admitted here from another college who did not bring the customary papers.

The following alumni have been missionaries: John F. Pogue, Sandwich Islands; Ira M. Preston, Africa; Nathaniel H. Pierce,

American Indians; Jackson G. Coffing, Turkey; John H. Shedd, Persia; John P. Williamson, American Indians; Charles A. Stanley, China; William L. Whipple, Persia. Andrew J. McKim went to South America under the Seamen's Friends Society.

The following have been professors in colleges: Erastus Adkins, Shurtleff College, Illinois, and acting professor at Marietta; E. B. Andrews, Marietta College; George R. Rosseter, Marietta College; R. A. Arthur, Ohio University; George H. Howison, St. Louis University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Edward P. Walker, Marietta College; David E. Beach, Marietta College; John N. Lyle, acting professor at Marietta, and professor at Westminster College, Missouri; William G. Ballantine, Ripon College, Wisconsin, and Indiana University.

Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., has been president of Wabash College since 1862; General Willard Warner was United States Senator from Alabama; Hon. Joseph G. Wilson was one of the Supreme Judges of Oregon, and member of Congress; Hon. William Irwin is now Governor of California; Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn is Director-General of the Centennial International Exposition.

The precise number of those who entered the army in the great war of 1861-65 can not now be given, but the relative number was large, both of graduates and undergraduates. Among those who lost their lives were the valedictorians of the classes of 1859, 1860 and 1862,—Captain Theodore E. Greenwood, Lieutenant Timothy L. Condit, and Adjutant George B. Turner.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on eighteen gentlemen; that of Doctor of Divinity on twenty-eight; that of Doctor of Philosophy on one, and that of Master of Arts on thirty-eight.

The following persons have received the degree of LL. D.: Hon. Peter Hitchcock, 1845; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, 1847; Hon. Gustavus Swan, 1851; Hon. Reuben Wood, 1851; Hon. Edward D. Mansfield, 1853; Samuel P. Hildreth, M. D., 1859; Hon. William Dennison, 1860; Hon. William V. Peck, 1860; Hon. Noah H. Swaine, 1863; Hon. Aaron F. Perry, 1865; Hon. Joseph G. Wilson, 1865; Hon. Chauncey N. Olds, 1869; Professor E. B. Andrews, 1870; Professor T. G. Wormley, 1870; Hon. Edward F. Noyes,

1872 : Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., 1874 ; Hon. William Irwin, 1876 ; Emerson E. White, 1876.

GRANTS AND ENDOWMENTS.

The college has been sustained entirely by private generosity. It has never received from the State or Nation an acre of land or a dollar of money. It was not founded in consequence of any large gift from an individual or family, nor did the town vote, or the people pledge, any sum for the sake of securing the institution at that point. The first effort to raise funds was after the charter had been obtained, and this was to pay for the property which the trustees had purchased, at a cost of \$8,000. This sum was secured at Marietta, three donors giving \$1,000 each.

This was the small beginning. But the founders and friends of the institution appreciated the importance of the enterprise, and their gifts have increased with their ability. Their example has had its influence upon others, and thus the college has retained its old friends and been gaining new ones. As illustrative of this continuance of interest, and the increase in successive donations from the same persons, a fact or two may be stated. Among the donors in the first effort made in the spring of 1833 to raise \$8,000, were seven men who gave in sums ranging from \$50 to \$1,000, making an aggregate of \$2,250. The total gifts to the college made by these seven gentlemen up to this time amount to \$95,350, or over forty times the sum given at first. In 1847 a gentleman in Southern Ohio gave \$50. In 1857 he gave \$500. About ten years later he gave \$5,000. It is by such men that Marietta has been sustained.

An examination of the list of donations shows that one hundred and twenty persons have given each \$500 and upwards; seventy-three have given \$1,000 and upwards; twelve have given \$5,000 and upwards, and four have given \$10,000 each and upwards. The largest single gift is \$25,000.

Most of the donations have been given for the general purposes of the college. And when made for a specified use, as for a building or the library, it was because of special need in that direction. Allusion has already been made to a donation of \$5,000 to aid students having the ministry in view, which was made very early. Smaller sums have been added, but the fund has never become large. It has, however, furnished aid to a large number of young men who are now preaching the gospel, and has been of great service to the college.

As early as 1834 an effort was begun to raise funds in the form of *scholarships*, but neither then nor since has any countenance been given to the system of cheap scholarships. The tuition being then \$25 a year, the donor of \$100 might send a son, or one whom he might adopt for the purpose, to the institution for four years. And a larger sum given would entitle the donor to free tuition for a proportionate number of years. In later years some permanent scholarships have been endowed on the basis of \$1,000 each, the occupants for the time being receiving free tuition. The same principle is recognized in these as in the temporary scholarships. They were never intended as an investment from which the holder might receive a money income, the student paying to him the tuition instead of to the college treasurer, but were given to benefit the institution, and at the same time aid deserving young men in securing an education. There are now twenty-eight such permanent scholarships, each one entitling the occupant to gratuitous tuition. The price of tuition was \$25 a year to 1857, then raised to \$30, and in 1871 to \$38. The interest of \$1,000 is more than the tuition fee, but much less than the cost of tuition. The selection of the student is in nearly all cases left to the college. There are also two scholarships of the same amount, the income of which is used in aiding such students as may need assistance.

For some years *prizes* have been awarded to students in the three upper classes, who have been distinguished for excellence in general scholarship during the previous year. Usually the sum of \$60 has been divided between the best two in each of these classes. Two small prizes for excellence in Declamation have been given to two students in each of the Sophomore and Freshman Classes. Recently Rhetorical prizes have been awarded to the two or three in the Junior Class who have excelled in that department. These prizes are but partially endowed as yet, though they have been regularly paid.

In 1843 an association was formed in the East, under the name of the "Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West." Marietta was one of the institutions whose circumstances led to the formation of the society, and was one of the first five taken under its patronage. Aid was received through this source for about twenty years, and the cause of education owes great obligation to that society.

The college is too young to have received much aid in the form of

legacies, but a beginning has been made. Two bequests have been made of \$5,000 each, both from Columbus, in this state. Mrs. Mary Keyes left this sum to found five scholarships for furnishing gratuitous instruction to young men preparing for the ministry, and Mr. Daniel T. Woodbury bequeathed a like amount for the general endowment fund.

In a number of instances information has been received that generous persons have made testamentary provision for the college; and from the character of the testators and their warm attachment to this institution, there is no reason to doubt that their generous purposes will be carried into execution.

Allusion has already been made to the warm interest manifested in the college by the people of Marietta and the immediate vicinity. At its founding they gave generously, according to their ability, and each succeeding decade has witnessed a large increase in their benefactions. Their gifts have amounted to \$163,000.

What has been said of the people, where the college is located, may be as emphatically said of the corporation to whom the management of its affairs has been intrusted. The institution has been to them from the first a foster-child. They have regarded themselves appointed not merely to manage and control, but to nourish and strengthen. They have encouraged benefactions in others by making them themselves. Their various gifts amount to the sum of \$135,000.

Allusion has already been made to the noble benefaction which the alumni have made to the college in the erection of the Library building. This was completed in 1870, at a cost of \$22,500. If to this be added the cost of fitting up the two rooms for the libraries of the literary societies, which was borne by the undergraduates, aided by the alumni, the whole expense may be put at \$25,000. The class of 1871 gave, as a parting gift, on commencement day, \$1,300 for the endowment of a class scholarship. The various gifts from alumni and other students probably exceed \$30,000. And since this sketch was begun a new alumni movement has been inaugurated, with every prospect of success--the founding of an Alumni Professorship. The effort originated with the Marietta College Club of Cincinnati, whose members manifest a degree of enthusiasm and liberality which can hardly fail to stimulate their fellow alumni to a hearty and successful co-operation.

The following is a list of donors to the amount of \$1,000 and upwards:

Douglas Putnam.....	\$46,800	Rev. Dr. Joseph Eldridge	
John Mills.....	21,700	and family.....	\$1,400
Noah L. Wilson.....	13,850	Wm. A. Whittlesey.....	1,400
Charles W. Potwin.....	10,000	Prof. J. L. Mills.....	1,350
Benjamin B. Gaylord.....	6,600	Joseph Perkins.....	1,300
Mrs. Mary Keyes.....	5,800	J. Munro Brown.....	1,300
Samuel Train.....	5,000	Winthrop B. Smith.....	1,300
Preserved Smith.....	5,000	Prof. E. B. Andrews.....	1,230
Daniel T. Woodbury.....	5,000	George Dana.....	1,100
Wm. P. Cutler.....	5,000	Marcus Bosworth.....	1,100
A. J. Warner.....	5,000	W. W. Wickes.....	1,100
Francis C. Sessions.....	5,000	Silas Slocomb.....	1,100
Samuel P. Hildreth.....	4,100	Samuel Stone.....	1,000
John C. Calhoun.....	3,800	Samuel Williston.....	1,000
Samuel Shipman.....	3,675	President Henry Smith.....	1,000
Thos. W. Williams.....	3,600	Robert Hamilton.....	1,000
Loyal Wilcox.....	3,500	Wm. Johnson.....	1,000
President I. W. Andrews.....	3,000	A. T. Goshorn.....	1,000
David C. Skinner.....	2,925	A. H. Hinkle.....	1,000
Wm. R. Putnam.....	2,800	L. C. Hopkins.....	1,000
Nahum Ward.....	2,300	John Field.....	1,000
John Newton.....	2,100	Cutler Laflin.....	1,000
Rev. L. G. Bingham.....	2,000	LeGrand Lockwood.....	1,000
Jonas Moore.....	2,000	W. J. Breed.....	1,000
David Putnam.....	2,000	R. M. White.....	1,000
Wm. Slocomb.....	2,000	Wm. Shaffer.....	1,000
Anson G. Phelps.....	2,000	Henry Stanley.....	1,000
Mrs. Frances A. Morgan.....	2,000	Timothy W. Stanley.....	1,000
Rev. Wm. Van Vleck.....	2,000	Rev. Dr. Geo. M. Maxwell....	1,000
Cornelius B. Erwin.....	2,000	Douglas Putnam, Jr.....	1,000
Prof. John Kendrick.....	2,000	Henry C. Brown.....	1,000
Rufus R. Daves.....	1,600	E. C. Dawes.....	1,000
Beman Gates.....	1,500	Wm. Thaw.....	1,000
Anselm T. Nye.....	1,500	Wm. E. London.....	1,000
Elizur Smith.....	1,500	Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Lord.....	1,000
John Bradley.....	1,500	Mrs. Robert Hamilton.....	1,000
Wm. Sturges.....	1,475	Mrs. John Mills.....	1,000

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS.

"The First Annual Report of the Trustees of Marietta Collegiate Institute" was published in August, 1834, and the "Second Annual Report of the Trustees of Marietta College" in September, 1835. The first catalogue of the officers and students was for the college year 1837-8, and the annual issue has been continued. A list of the alumni (in English) was published with the annual catalogue for 1844-5. The first Latin triennial was published with the catalogue for 1846-7; and the triennial has been issued regularly since that.

The laws of the Collegiate Institute were printed in 1834, and the laws of Marietta College in 1840, with a catalogue of the library—

the latter occupying forty-two pages. Another edition of the laws was printed in 1852. A catalogue of the college library was prepared in 1857 by Tutor E. P. Walker, and printed. It occupied one hundred and sixty-six pages, the number of volumes being nine thousand. A card catalogue is kept of all additions.

In 1850 the Society of Inquiry published their constitution and by-laws, with a catalogue of members, and catalogues of their library and cabinet. A catalogue of the Psi Gamma Society was published in 1861.

The inaugural addresses of the three presidents were published: President Linsley having been inaugurated July 25, 1838; President Smith, July 30, 1846, and President Andrews, July 26, 1855. The address by Rev. Thomas Wickes, in behalf of the trustees, is printed with the inaugural of President Andrews.

The exercises at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, June 27, 1860, were published in a pamphlet of sixty pages. It contains the historical address by the president, with remarks by Rev. Dr. D. Howe Allen, one of the first professors, and by Hon. William Dennison, the Governor of the State; also, various speeches at the dinner by trustees, alumni and others.

Many of the addresses and orations delivered before the college or its societies have been published. Among them are the following: Professor E. Ballantine, Literary Societies, Literary Character of the Bible, 1840; Rev. L. W. Seeley, Literary Societies, 1851; Rev. President Charles White, Literary Societies, Characteristics of the Present Age, 1852; Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Literary Societies, The Scope of Human Governments, 1855; Rev. W. W. Andrews, Society of Inquiry, The Work of the Church in America, 1855; President Andrews' discourse on Tutor A. M. Washburn, 1860; Hon. Alphonso Taft, Literary Societies, 1861; President Andrews, Phi Beta Kappa Society, The American College, 1869; Hon. Willard Warner, Alumni Address, 1860; James Q. Howard, Esq., Alumni Address, Art Education in America, 1871; Rev. W. G. Andrews, Alumni Address, The Relations of the Scholar to Labor and Capital, 1872; Hon. Joseph G. Wilson, Alumni Address, 1873.*

"The Marietta Collegiate Magazine" was begun in June, 1854, and continued through three volumes of nine numbers each. "The Marietta Collegiate Quarterly" (published by the Senior class) be-

*Judge Wilson died very suddenly a few hours before his address was to have been delivered. The address and the proceedings of the alumni were published by the alumni.

gan in November, 1865 Only one volume was issued. The "Marietta Olio" was started in November, 1872, and is still continued. After the first volume it was styled "The College Olio." It is published by the two literary societies.

The faculty have had little time for the preparation of text-books or other works connected with education, though they have written a number of articles for journals, and divers educational addresses have been published. President Smith translated and edited the Homeric Lexicon of Crusius while connected with the college; and President Andrews has recently published a Manual of the Constitution of the United States

COLLEGE STATISTICS.

Tables have been prepared, showing the statistics of attendance in the preparatory department and in college from the college year 1837-8 to the year 1875-6, inclusive. No catalogue was published prior to the year 1837-8. Some statistics have already been given of the residences by states of the graduates. Tables have also been prepared (not here printed) giving the residences of the college students by states on each catalogue. From these it appears that Virginia (including West Virginia) and New York are represented on twenty-nine of the thirty-nine catalogues, Indiana on twenty-five, Kentucky and Connecticut on twenty-one, Massachusetts on twenty, Pennsylvania on nineteen, Michigan on fourteen, Illinois on twelve, Iowa and Vermont on eleven, Mississippi on ten, Missouri on nine, Alabama, Minnesota and New Hampshire eight, Arkansas six, Louisiana, Tennessee and Wisconsin four, Delaware and the District of Columbia three, Florida and South Carolina two, Kansas and Texas one, Foreign Countries on nine.

Statistics of Attendance in the Preparatory Department.

YEAR.	Preparatory.	YEAR.	Preparatory	YEAR.	Preparatory.	YEAR	Preparatory.	YEAR.	Preparatory.
1837.....	35	1845.....	151	1853.....	60	1861.....	54	1869.....	73
1838.....	46	1846.....	117	1854.....	30	1862.....	47	1870.....	100
1839.....	30	1847.....	107	1855.....	22	1863.....	56	1871.....	116
1840.....	36	1848.....	109	1856.....	38	1864.....	74	1872.....	119
1841.....	66	1849.....	89	1857.....	40	1865.....	85	1873.....	107
1842.....	80	1850.....	79	1858.....	33	1866.....	100	1874.....	117
1843.....	118	1851.....	50	1859.....	40	1867.....	102	1875.....	100
1844.....	125	1852.....	50	1860.....	51	1868.....	92

MARIETTA COLLEGE.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation.

YEAR.*	UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES.					Graduated (A. B.)	YEAR.	UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES.					Graduated (A. B.)
	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.			Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	
1838.....	11	15	15	4	45	4	1858.....	22	8	13	6	49	6
1839.....	14	15	18	7	54	7	1859.....	20	18	8	10	56	10
1840.....	13	15	11	14	53	14	1860.....	16	17	13	9	55	8
1841.....	10	12	9	9	40	9	1861.....	20	21	17	12	70	11
1842.....	15	7	10	9	41	9	1862.....	19	19	13	11	62	11
1843.....	11	14	8	10	43	10	1863.....	13	15	13	13	54	12
1844.....	7	14	14	6	41	6	1864.....	12	12	13	12	49	12
1845.....	10	7	12	13	42	13	1865.....	13	13	11	8	45	8
1846.....	19	12	11	10	52	9	1866.....	21	10	8	9	48	10
1847.....	11	17	10	10	48	10	1867.....	13	20	6	7	46	7
1848.....	12	13	15	9	49	9	1868.....	24	12	15	5	56	4
1849.....	9	10	12	13	44	13	1869.....	25	19	9	13	66	13
1850.....	19	12	7	10	48	10	1870.....	16	19	13	9	57	9
1851.....	17	21	11	6	55	6	1871.....	24	17	17	13	71	13
1852.....	10	14	18	9	1	8	1872.....	35	26	13	17	91	17
1853.....	19	11	11	15	56	15	1873.....	23	31	23	10	87	10
1854.....	22	22	8	11	63	11	1874.....	21	18	30	22	91	22
1855.....	10	21	15	8	54	6	1875.....	25	15	18	22	80	22
1856.....	9	10	17	14	50	14	1876... ..	22	23	14	17	76	17
1857.....	8	11	10	16	45	16

* The years are college years, ending 1838, 1839, etc.

Eleven have completed the Scientific or English course, viz: Two in 1839, and one in each of the years, 1843, 1845, 1848, 1849, 1851, 1855, 1858, 1872, 1876.

The following are the names of the members of the corporation and faculty as now constituted :

CORPORATION.

Israel W. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., President; John Mills, Marietta; Douglas Putnam, Harmar; Anselm T. Nye, Esq., Marietta; Rev. Addison Kingsbury, D. D., Zanesville; Hon. Simeon Nash, Gallipolis; Hon. William P. Cutler, Marietta; Hon. William R. Putnam, Marietta; William Sturges, Esq., Chicago, Illinois; Rev. E. P. Pratt, D. D., Portsmouth; Samuel Shipman, Marietta; Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., Brooklyn, New York; Benjamin B. Gaylord, Esq., Portsmouth; Francis C. Sessions, Esq., Columbus; Rev. George M. Maxwell, D. D., Cincinnati; Hon. Charles W. Potwin, Zanesville; Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, Marietta; Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, Cincinnati; Rev. Theron H. Hawks, D. D., Marietta; William J. Breed, Esq., Cincinnati; Rev. William E. Moore, D. D., Columbus; Col. Douglas Putnam, Jr., Ashland, Kentucky; William H. Blymyer, Esq., Cincinnati.

FACULTY.

Israel W. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., President, and Putnam Professor of Intellectual and Political Philosophy; John Kendrick, LL. D., Emeritus Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; George R. Rosseter, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Lee Lecturer on Astronomy; John L. Mills, M. A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; David E. Beach, M. A., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric; S. Stanhope Orris, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Thomas D. Biscoe, M. A., Professor of the Natural Sciences; George R. Gear, M. A., Principal of the Preparatory Department; Ira M. Preston, M. A., Tutor; William Holden, Librarian.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class are examined in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra through Quadratic Equations, three books of Geometry, Latin Grammar, Cæsar's Commentaries, six books of the *Æneid* of Virgil, Cicero's Orations against Catiline, Greek Grammar, and four books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*. Additional Mathematics will be accepted as a substitute for a portion of the Greek.

For advanced standing, the candidate, whether from another college or not, in addition to the preparatory studies, is examined in the studies to which the class which he wishes to enter has attended.

No one can be admitted to the Freshman class till he has completed his fourteenth year, or to an advanced standing without a proportional increase of age.

Testimonials of good moral character are in all cases required, and those who come from other colleges must produce certificates of dismission in good standing.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction occupies four years. The college year is divided into two terms or sessions.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.—Livy (Lincoln's); Latin Testament; Herodotus; Algebra (Loomis'); History; Elementary Rhetoric.

Second Term.—Horace (Odes, Satires and Epistles); Latin Testament; Latin Prose Composition; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Geometry (Chauvenet's); Elementary Rhetoric. *During the year:* Written Translations, Compositions, Declamations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.—Cicero de Senectute, and the Captives of Plautus; Plato's Apology and Crito; Greek Testament; Greek Prose Composition (Boise's); Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Surveying; Navigation (Loomis'); Physiology (Hooker's).

Second Term.—The Select Letters of Pliny, and the Adelphi of Terence; The Prometheus of Æschylus; Greek Testament; French; Spherical Trigonometry (Loomis'); Analytical Geometry (Howison's); Differential and Integral Calculus (Loomis'). *During the year:* Compositions, Declamations.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Quintilian, book tenth; The Agricola of Tacitus; Orations of Demosthenes; Greek Testament; German; Mechanics; Astronomy; Rhetoric (Whately's).

Second Term.—Thucydides; Greek Testament; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Guizot's History of Civilization; Psychology; History of English Literature. *During the year:* Compositions and Original Declamations.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Logic; Political Economy; Evidences of Christianity (Hopkins'); Chemistry.

Second Term.—Woolsey's International Law; Moral Science; Constitution of the United States (Andrews'); Mineralogy; Botany; Geology (Dana's). *During the year:* Compositions, Debates, Original Declamations.

3
3
0
0
2
3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 028 355 381 4